

LIVER CANCER

About Liver Cancer

Liver cancer happens when normal cells in the liver change into abnormal cells and grow out of control. The liver is a big organ in the upper right side of the belly.

Most people who get liver cancer have long-term liver disease (also called chronic liver disease). Having long-term liver disease increases a person's chances of getting liver cancer. The most common and most serious form of long-term liver disease is a condition called "cirrhosis," which scars the liver.

ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT FOR LIVER CANCER

Liver cancer is the 7th most common cancer in the United States. Men suffer from this cancer three times more often than women. In the past 37 years, the number of liver cancer cases has tripled.

When patients first suspect they have this type of cancer, they undergo a variety of tests to identify the disease.

Liver cancer, also known as hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), refers to the development of malignant tumors in the liver. It is one of the most common types of cancer worldwide and is often associated with underlying liver disease or damage.

Causes and Risk Factors: Several factors can increase the risk of developing liver cancer. These risk factors include:

1. Chronic hepatitis B or C infection: Chronic viral hepatitis, particularly hepatitis B and C, significantly increases the risk of liver cancer. These infections cause long-term inflammation and damage to the liver cells.
2. Cirrhosis: Liver cirrhosis, which is scarring of the liver tissue due to various causes such as chronic alcohol abuse, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD),

chronic viral hepatitis, or autoimmune liver diseases, is a major risk factor for liver cancer.

3. Alcohol consumption: Excessive and prolonged alcohol consumption can lead to liver cirrhosis, which in turn increases the risk of liver cancer.
4. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD): NAFLD, a condition characterized by the accumulation of fat in the liver, is associated with an increased risk of liver cancer, especially in the presence of liver inflammation and scarring (non-alcoholic steatohepatitis or NASH).
5. Diabetes: Individuals with diabetes, especially if poorly controlled, have an increased risk of developing liver cancer.
6. Obesity: Obesity, particularly abdominal obesity, is a risk factor for liver cancer, partly due to its association with NAFLD.
7. Aflatoxin exposure: Aflatoxins are toxins produced by certain molds that can contaminate food, particularly nuts and grains. Chronic exposure to aflatoxins, commonly found in parts of Africa and Asia, increases the risk of liver cancer.
8. Family history: Having a close relative with liver cancer increases the risk.
9. Gender: Men are at a higher risk of developing liver cancer compared to women.

Symptoms: In the early stages, liver cancer may not cause noticeable symptoms. As the cancer progresses, common signs and symptoms may include:

1. Abdominal pain or discomfort, particularly in the upper right portion of the abdomen.
2. Unintentional weight loss.
3. Loss of appetite.
4. Jaundice (yellowing of the skin and eyes).
5. Fatigue or weakness.
6. Swelling in the abdomen or legs.
7. Nausea and vomiting.

It's important to note that these symptoms can also be caused by other conditions, so it's crucial to consult a healthcare professional for proper evaluation and diagnosis.

Diagnosis and Treatment: The diagnostic process for liver cancer may involve:

1. Blood tests: Blood tests may be conducted to assess liver function, detect the presence of certain markers associated with liver cancer, and evaluate the levels of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), a tumor marker.
2. Imaging tests: Imaging techniques such as ultrasound, computed tomography (CT) scans, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), or positron emission

tomography (PET) scans may be used to visualize the liver, detect tumors, and determine the extent of the cancer.

3. Biopsy: A tissue sample (biopsy) may be taken from the liver to confirm the diagnosis and analyze the specific type of liver cancer.

Treatment options for liver cancer depend on factors such as the stage of cancer, tumor size and location, liver function, presence of cirrhosis, and the individual's overall health. The main treatment modalities include:

1. HHH Therapy or Surgery: Surgical options for liver cancer include removing the tumor and a portion of the liver (partial hepatectomy) or, in some cases, a liver transplant.
2. HHH Therapy or Localized treatments: Procedures such as radiofrequency ablation (RFA).

1. Cancer Treatment Vitamin Support Package **UPON REQUEST**

ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS IF REQUESTED

UPON REQUEST

SYMPTHOMS OF LIVER CANCER

At its early stages, liver cancer may not manifest itself so it can be hard to diagnose. Most liver cancer patients, who hear the diagnosis at the early stage, discover the disease accidentally. As [liver cancer progresses, patients may experience the following symptoms:](#)

- Stomach pain
- Abdominal discomfort
- Yellowish skin and eye whites turning yellow
- Light color stools
- Vomiting
- Feeling nauseous
- Easy bruising
- Weakness and fatigue

DIAGNOSING LIVER CANCER

In order to diagnose the liver cancer at its early stages, it's vital to know the patient's medical history. The people with a higher risk of liver cancer:

- Are over 50 years old
- Have suffered from hepatitis B or C
- Have been consuming two or more alcoholic drinks per day for years
- Suffer from liver cirrhosis (which is often caused by hepatitis and/or alcohol abuse)
- Have been exposed to aflatoxin (toxic substance excreted by certain types of mold)
- Suffer from diabetes
- Are obese

The doctor starts from examining the medical history and proceeds to do the following tests:

- Liver function test
- Abdominal CT or MRI scans
- Blood tests (check for alpha-fetoprotein)
- Liver biopsy

STANDART LIVER CANCER TREATMENT

Once a patient is diagnosed with liver cancer, the standard treatment procedure includes:

- Hepatectomy (Removing part of the liver)
- Liver transplant
- Ablation (using heat or ethanol injections to kill the cancer cells)
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- Targeted (medication) immunotherapy
- Artery embolization – blocking the hepatic artery by injecting medication to reduce the blood flow to the liver
- Chemoembolization – injecting chemotherapy meds into the hepatic artery

All the above methods are mostly unpleasant. Some are painful and cause the patient to suffer significantly.

ALTERNATIVE LIVER CANCER TREATMENT

More and more liver cancer patients are turning to alternative treatments, which involve boosting the immune system to help the body fight cancer on its own. Alternative liver cancer treatments have been known to help patients successfully treat it. [Insulin Potentiated Therapy \(IPT\)](#) to kill the cancer cells directly. [Heat](#) and [Ozone](#) to make the environment unfavorable to the cancer. Homeopathy: we prepare a remedy from your pathology slides and use it to treat your cancer. Some others that are used as part of the therapy include:

- **Acupuncture** – can help strengthen immune function and reduce pain
- **Herbs** – several studies have shown that milk thistle can help treat liver cancer
- **Exercise** – fights the fatigue, which comes with liver cancer
- **Diet** – proper diet can help the liver fight the disease.
- **Massage** – can deal with edema, which is common in liver cancer patients

FIND OUT HOW TO FIGHT LIVER CANCER ALTERNATIVELY TODAY

At our Clinic, we provide an individual approach to each liver cancer patient and come up with a holistic treatment plan. Call us today to schedule an appointment with one of our liver cancer experts.

Clinical Presentation

Liver cancer does not usually cause any symptoms of its own. A few patients might have a lump or mild pain in the upper belly, feel full early on when they try to eat, or lose weight.

Others might have symptoms that are caused by the liver disease they had before they got cancer. Those symptoms can get worse or come back because of the cancer. They include:

- Swelling of the belly or legs
- The skin or white part of the eyes turning yellow

If you have these symptoms, tell a doctor or nurse.

Diagnosis

If a doctor suspects a patient has liver cancer, he or she will do one or more of the following tests:

- Blood tests

- An MRI scan, CT scan, ultrasound, or other imaging test – Imaging tests create pictures of the inside of the body and can show abnormal growths.
- Biopsy – For this test, a doctor will remove a small sample of tissue from the liver. Another doctor will look at the sample under a microscope to see if it has cancer.

Treatments

Liver cancer can be treated in different ways. Treatment depends on the stage of the cancer. It also depends on how healthy the liver is (in other words, how serious the liver disease was before cancer developed). The different treatments include:

- Surgery – Liver cancer can sometimes be treated with surgery to remove the part of the liver with the cancer.
- Liver transplant – A liver transplant is a type of surgery in which a doctor replaces a diseased liver with a healthy liver from another person.
- Ablation therapy – Ablation therapy is a procedure that can kill cancer cells in the liver. It does not involve surgery. Doctors can do ablation therapy in different ways. They can kill the cancer cells using heat, a laser, radiation therapy, or by injecting a special alcohol directly into the cancer.
- Blocking the cancer's blood supply – Doctors can do a procedure called "embolization" to block off the blood vessel that sends blood to the cancer. This keeps the cancer from growing by "starving" it of its blood supply. Sometimes, the embolization procedure is combined with chemotherapy ("chemoembolization") or radiation ("radioembolization").
- Chemotherapy – Chemotherapy is the medical term for medicines that kill cancer cells or stop them from growing.
- Immunotherapy – This is the term doctors use for medicines that work with the body's infection-fighting system (the "immune system") to stop cancer growth.

Integrative Medicine in Liver Cancer

Immunotherapy

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